



## The Military.

**BARRACKS.**—A committee, composed of Lieut. Col. LAYNE, of the Porter Guards, Dr. PHASE, and Quartermaster FIELD, went on to Washington, with Hon. E. McPHERSON, to endeavor to obtain from the Government an order for the erection of Barracks for the Cavalry Regiment this winter. They have returned, having been successful; and the Barracks are to be erected at once. The spot selected is a beautiful one, on Marsh-creek, on the farm of Mr. SOKS. It is expected that they will be in their new quarters in a few days.

The Quarter-master has advertised for sealed proposals to furnish for the above purpose 175,000 feet of lumber, 2,000 lbs. of Nails, Hammers, &c. &c.

**THE PORTER GUARDS.**—The New York Tenth Cavalry, whose arrival was mentioned in our last, are still quartered in town, at the several points before stated. As a consequence our place is far more lively than usual, but good order prevails all the while. The daily parades are witnessed with interest by the citizens of town and surrounding country, large numbers of whom are always attracted to the Public Square.

On Tuesday a Review was had, and a very creditable one it was. After which the dress parade came off, when the following order was read by Adj. FIRTS:

Capt. PENNY then proposed three cheers for the Ladies of Gettysburg, which were given with a will by the entire Regiment—winding up with the inevitable "tiger."

On Wednesday, New Year's Day, the number of persons from the country was larger than at any previous time. Dress Parade and Battalion Drill were had, as usual.

## NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

**FIRST BATTALION.**  
Sergeant Major—John B. Preston.  
Q. M. Sergeant—John B. King.  
Commissary Sergeant—Marshall P. Woodruff.  
Veterinary Surgeon—James F. Dickinson.  
Hospital Steward—Walter Kempster.  
Saddler Sergeant—Joseph T. Griffin.

**SECOND BATTALION.**  
Sergeant Major—Frederick Webb.  
Q. M. Sergeant—Henry E. Hays.  
Commissary Sergeant—Oscar Wheeler.  
Veterinary Surgeon—Abram Butler.  
Hospital Steward—Bonville Fuller.  
Saddler Sergeant—Thomas Barry.

The leader of the Band is Prof. Edwin Pier; and the Regimental Buglers George Strack and Addison Cole.

Company A is quartered in the Old Lecture Room, near the Jail; Company B in large Coach Shop, W. Middle-street; Company C in the Court-house; Company D in Sheds & Buehler's building, second story; Company E in Sheds & Buehler's building, third story; Company F in Public School building; Company G in Public School building; and Company H in McCaughy's Hall. The Band is quartered in the Railroad Station House.

Quartermaster FIELD has his office in the corner room of the Franklin House, (McClellan's), where persons having business with his Department will call.

The Hospital is in the brick building owned by D. McCaughy, Esq., in Carlisle st., near the Washington Hotel, (Yount's).

The Sutter of the Regiment, Hector M. Stoeck, has opened his store in Chambersburg street, adjoining Buehler's drug and book store.

There are several excellent musicians among the Companies, who a few evenings since gave the town a very acceptable Serenade. On New Year's day a sham "price fight" was had in the Diamond—the champions being "Hecan" of Company C and "Sayers" of Company F. The various "evolutions" of the "ring" were performed in accordance with "the style," and much to the amusement of probably fifteen hundred lookers on. The set-to continued an hour and a half, when Adjutant FIRTS stepped in and politely ordered the "champions" and their "backers" to prepare for dress-parade—which ended the performance.

## LETTER FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

Mrs. SUSAN SCHRIVER, the estimable widow of PHILIP SCHRIVER, late of Cumberland township, this county, recently sent to Gen. McCLELLAN, by the hands of Hon. R. McPHERSON, a pair of Stockings, knit in red, white and blue; the tops red, heels blue with white stars, and the rest white. Mrs. Schriver is 80 years of age, and her present derives additional interest from the fact that it was her own work, and that she is the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812. Gen. McCLELLAN makes the following happy acknowledgment:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }  
Washington, Dec. 5, '61.  
My Dear Madam:—Permit me to thank you for the very welcome present you have been good enough to send me through Mr. McPHERSON. I assure you that nothing encourages me more or strengthens me so much in the heavy task imposed upon me, as the feeling that I am sustained alike by old and young. I am, Madam, very respectfully yours,  
Geo. B. McClellan,  
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

**RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS.**  
The capture of MASON and SLIDELL will lead to a thorough revision of the law of nations on the right of belligerents, and neutral rights on the ocean, which are at present vaguely defined in treaties.

**WASHINGTON, January 2.**—It is said that circumstances have transpired within the past few days leading to the belief that it will not be difficult to designate with certainty the source where the Rebels have, within the last two months, derived most valuable information which it is known the Government took every means to conceal.

**DESPATCHES RECEIVED AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. HALLACK** announce the capture of the notorious Jeff. Owens, Colonel Jones, and fifty of their bridge burning gang, near Martinsburg, Adrian county, by Gen. Schofield, commander of the State Militia, and the various guerrilla bands along the North Missouri Railroad have been pretty thoroughly scattered.

**THE CHARLOTTE MERCURY** says that the schooner Prince of Wales, while attempting to run the blockade at Georgetown, S. C., with a cargo of salt from Nassau, N. P., was chased and driven ashore by a Union cruiser, and was set on fire by her crew to save her from capture. The gunboat Alabama followed a Spanish schooner which ran the blockade at Cumberland Inlet, Georgia, causing the crew to beach her. The contraband vessel was subsequently visited by a boat's crew from the Alabama. She proved to be a fine fore and aft schooner, evidently Spanish, without name, colors or papers, and loaded with a very valuable cargo of coffee, Havana cigars, shoes and other miscellaneous stores. The boats were loaded with coffee, cigars, shoes and fruit, and the doomed schooner was soon wrapped in flames, the officers staying by her long enough to see that her destruction was inevitable.

**GOOD TIME AT LUTHERVILLE.**—Capt. MARTIN'S Company, at Lutherville, had a grand time of it on Christmas day. The citizens of that place, with whom the Company stands in high favor, gave them a sumptuous dinner, embracing all the substantial and delicacies of the season—to which, of course, our boys did all the justice they could. There were a number of visitors present, and all participating enjoyed themselves to the highest degree.

We publish with pleasure the acknowledgment of the Company for this mark of esteem, as we find it in the Baltimore American:

**CAMP BUCHER.**  
Lutherville, December 26, 1861.  
Editors of the Baltimore American:—  
The company stationed at this place yesterday adopted the accompanying resolution:

"Resolved, That our Captain be requested to call on the citizens of Lutherville, an expression of our deep and earnest gratitude for the uniform kindness which they have shown to us ever since we have been quartered amongst them, manifested by innumerable friendly offices and a constant solicitude for our comfort; and more especially to thank them for the sumptuous entertainment this day set before us—evidencing as it does, a degree of generosity and hospitality remarkable even in a Maryland community; and furthermore to assure them that we realize in their kindness the promptings of a genuine patriotism, which can sympathize with the soldier in his privations, and is ever ready to relieve and encourage him; that on this occasion we recognize an especial manifestation of it coming to us with open hearts and hands at a time when, of all others, we most need and appreciate their hospitality—at a time when our hearts instinctively turn to our distant homes, where, on this festive day, our places are vacant in the social circle, and the heart longs for those joys which can only be found in the family hearth."

*Resignedly, That whilst we acknowledge with grateful hearts their great kindness, we desire to assure them that it will be our constant effort whilst in their midst so to conduct ourselves as in some measure to deserve it, and that we will ever fondly cherish the recollection of this festive day, and in after years when our glorious Union shall have been re-established and we again restored to our families and friends, our thoughts often revert to it and associate with the happiest day of our soldierly life the noble-hearted people of Lutherville.*

tions, and as its object can best be attained by an insertion in your paper, you will much oblige me and my command by giving it a place in your columns. Yours, Respectfully,  
Wm. J. MARTIN, Captain,  
Com'd Comp. F. 8th Reg't. P. V.

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## For the Adams Sentinel.

**MR. EDITOR.**—A false pronunciation of some words is becoming so frequent, in our midst, that it requires notice and correction. The Queen's English is in danger, and you will be doing a public service by lifting up your voice for its preservation in purity.

The letter "U" is a principal sufferer, and in its behalf this article is penned. This letter has a long sound, as in USE, a short sound as in US, and several obscure intermediate sounds, as in BULL, BURN, RULE. A fault, which has particularly attracted our attention, is the use of the last mentioned sound "oo" instead of the long "yu," thus "toone" instead of tune, (pronounced tyune), "toob" instead of tube, "doo" for due, "gratitooode" for gratitude, "redooce" for reduce. Other examples might be given, but these y suffice to lead those who have been in error, to make more frequent use of the dictionary, and henceforth speak properly.

**POINT OF ROCKS, Jan. 5.**—Six thousand Rebels attacked the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, near Hancock, yesterday, while protecting the Railroad. After a slight skirmish, our men retired to this side of the Potomac to await reinforcements.

Meanwhile the Rebels destroyed the railroad and telegraph lines, breaking our communication with Cumberland.

General Lardner is marching to the relief of the Fifth Regiment, with a sufficient force. The loss on either side is unknown, but is believed to be trifling.

The Rebels have been shelling our position at intervals all day. Our artillery has responded. The Rebel shells did no mischief.

The preparations for Gen. Burnside's Naval Expedition are rapidly being completed, and it will probably soon sail.

There are now at Annapolis 14 steamers, 1 propeller, 4 ships, 3 barks, 1 brig, 11 schooners, 5 floating batteries, besides 2 little dispatch steamships—in all, 41 vessels. Gen. Burnside and staff have also taken possession of the Pickers, a handsome little propeller of 400 tons, and have made it the flag-ship of the transport fleet. The preparations are all on the most extensive scale.

## International Courtesy.

Secretary Seward has courteously given permission to Lord Lyons to have the English transports now bringing troops to Canada, land them at Portland, from which they can be taken either to Quebec or Montreal on the Grand Trunk Railroad. As the navigation of the St. Lawrence is virtually closed for the winter, this graceful act of international courtesy should be appreciated at London.

## Rights of Belligerents.

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## How the Rebels Get Information.

It has been well known for weeks that the Rebels have managed to obtain information of our anticipated movements, and it has been a source of much trouble and anxiety to the departments, how they have become so thoroughly acquainted with even the details of our movements. Last week it was ascertained that they were acquainted with the destination of the Burnside fleet, as evinced by their movements. An inquiry was at once set on foot to learn where the leakage had been, while the fleet was detained and its destination changed. The rumor upon the streets, for the last few days, has pointed out a daughter of an official high in authority. It is said that the movements were discussed in the family of this man, and that his daughter revealed them to her lover, who, in his turn, communicated them to the Rebels. She has left the town within a few days, and in the absence of positive proof, we suppress the names. It is supposed that this ancient officer will take a trip to Europe for the "benefit of his health," during the coming week. We learn that the authorities forgot to administer the oath of allegiance to the aforesaid young lady before she left the town, but if she returns there is no doubt that she will have to take the oath before she is again admitted into the councils of the nation.—Washington Correspondence.

## An Unfortunate Result for an F. F. V.

Mrs. Marshall, a lady of wealth and refinement, well known hereabouts, was brought in a day or two since, having been captured by a couple of pickets in General Heintzelman's division. She was attired in the dress of a servant, and otherwise disguised most ingeniously, but failed in her efforts to evade the vigilant sentinels. Her excuse was that she desired to attend to some business which was of such a character that it was necessary for her to adapt herself to the occasion. She has been taken care of for the present.—Washington Correspondence.

**NEW YORK, January 3.**—Admiral from Port Royal indicate that Commodore Dupont is preparing for a new naval demonstration. Gunboats are concentrating and a large number of armed launches are practising in the work of assisting in the landing of troops. About ten thousand troops could be spared from Hilton Head in addition to General Stevens' brigade, to operate against Charleston, Savannah, or the Rebel force at Coosawatchie, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.**—The Union Firearms Company of New York city, whose principal armory will be at Newark, New Jersey, are to execute contracts for the manufacture of 90,000 stand of small arms, embracing 25,000 Madsen's breech and muzzle-loading rifles and 65,000 Springfield rifle-muskets. This company, organized under the laws of New York, with a capital of \$400,000, will give employment to several thousand mechanics, among whom will be many of the loyal citizens of Harper's Ferry, who were thrown out of work by the destruction of the National works there.

It is amusing, says the Boston Post, to read the London Times lecturing the Prince of Wales about behaving himself, now that his mother is a widow. The poor boy is talked to as if he was inclined to be a ruffianly debauchee.

The floods have been renewed to a great extent in a portion of California, and more property has been destroyed by this freshet than by all these since the State has been settled by Americans.

Official information received at the Medical Department of the Army of the Potomac states that the mortality is less, in proportion to the number, than in any American city. The Department has the official list of 117,000 soldiers, and the health of this large body of men, notwithstanding their exposure, is better than among an equal number of men anywhere in the United States.

## New York, Jan. 4.

The steamer Northern Light arrived this morning from Aspinwall with \$711,000 in gold from San Francisco.

Five hundred bales of cotton, en route for Europe, had arrived at Panama from Peru, and a much larger amount is going via Cape Horn. Efforts are making to give a very large crop the ensuing year.—It is of superior quality.

**A SAD MISTAKE.**—What were supposed to be the remains of the son of Capt. Jewitt, of Vienna, Iowa, were carefully sent home for burial. The family and friends, with the local military, assembled to bury the dead, when the coffin was opened, and the face was that of a stranger. The funeral ceremonies, however, proceeded, and the strange young soldier was buried in the grave prepared by loving parents for their own son.

## A Fatal Duel.

**RICHMOND, Dec. 29.**—A duel occurred last week on the Peninsula between Lieut. Jones, of the Fifth Louisiana, and Dr. Forward, a sutler in the same regiment. They were both killed at the first fire; rifles, forty paces. Both bodies have arrived here en route for Louisiana.

**THE NAVAL WARS WITH ENGLAND.**—At the commencement of the struggle of the United Colonies with Great Britain the former had no ships, but forty-two ships were fitted out during the war, and according to the best authorities, the American privateers roamed the sea in every direction, and captured during the war eight hundred and three British vessels, with merchandise valued at more than eleven millions of dollars. Of a fleet of sixty merchantmen which left Ireland for the West Indies, thirty-five were captured by the American cruisers. At the beginning of the war two hundred ships were employed in the trade between Ireland and the West Indies; at the end of the war, there were only forty engaged in it. In 1812 the United States navy consisted of only twenty vessels, besides gunboats. In these Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Rodgers, Porter, and other gallant seamen, boldly went to sea. Their exploits have been the theme of praise ever since. It is estimated that during the first seven months after the declaration of war, American cruisers captured more than fifty British merchant vessels and two hundred and fifty armed men, with an aggregate of more than three thousand prisoners, and a vast amount of booty.

**THE RIGHT SPIRIT.**—A letter has been received by a member of Congress from Hon. James S. Jackson, of Kentucky, who now commands a regiment in that State. It contains a request that certain moneys be paid to parties in his behalf, and that the amount due to him as a member be drawn for him and forwarded. His letter concludes as follows:

"I am drawing no pay as an officer in the army, and an nearly 'strapped.' If the campaign continues active I will not be in Washington this winter. If, however, it be the dire sentence of winter quarters is sounded in my unwilling ears, I shall be with you soon after. I think it will be decent in me to take my seat in Congress with a Rebel enemy occupying a part of my district."

**THE ALLIED EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.**—Late advices report the arrival of the combined English, French and Spanish fleets at Vera Cruz, and the occupation of that city and the strong castle of San Juan d'Ulla by the Spaniards. The Mexicans made no resistance, but after a brief respite retired from the place. The proclamation of the Commanding General declares the purpose of the Expedition to be to demand satisfaction for violation of treaty stipulations, and proper guarantees against future outrages. After receiving "indemnity for the past and security for the future," the forces will withdraw, with the hope that they have merited the affection of the Mexican people.

It is also announced that Santa Anna and Miramon are going to the city of Mexico. Whether the visit of these distinguished Mexicans, whose fortunes have been so changing and eventful, has anything to do with a change in the administration of the Government will soon be determined. It will not be long until we are fully apprised of the actual intentions of the combined Powers. The Spanish flag now waves over Vera Cruz, and it will not be surprising if an attempt should be made to reduce Mexico to the condition of a Spanish dependency.

**A Daring Exploit.**  
The Louisville Journal says:  
A few days since a squad of some half dozen left Col. Shackelford's Regiment, at Calhoun, on Green river, to bring back three soldiers who had gone to Todd county. While on their route, after night, they came upon some fifty Rebel Cavalry, and our men, seeing that resistance would be useless, took to the woods. One of them, named Wilkins, was separated from his companions, and, in winding about through the woods, came several times in close proximity to Rebel squads, but succeeded in eluding them.—He at last overtook three of them, and, seeing that his chances were desperate, he determined to join them and pass himself off as one of their number. By keeping a little in the rear, he watched a favorable opportunity, when he drew his revolver, and, firing rapidly, killed one, badly wounded another, and caused the third to take flight. Wilkins succeeded in making his escape and returned to camp at Calhoun, where a gentleman arrived the next day from Elkton, and stated that the Rebel cavalry reported that the country was overrun with Federal troops, and that they had been forced to retreat before a superior force.

The camp at Calhoun contains plenty of such plunder in the regiments under Colonel Shackelford, Jackson, Hawkins and Burbridge. The men are eager for fight, and will rout the Rebels whenever and wherever they meet them.

**A BLOODY TRAGEDY.**—On Tuesday afternoon last, as the fleet of steamers bearing Col. Wynkoop's Pennsylvania Cavalry passed the little town of Warsaw, Kentucky, an affray occurred in which one man was killed, one mortally wounded, and several injured by pistol shots. As the fleet passed the town the Unionists, who were gathered on the bank of the river, commenced cheering, when a man named John Leonard drew a large cleaver and swore he could whip seven Lincoln men. He shot at a Union man named Cleumess, who returned the fire and Leonard fell mortally wounded. A general shooting then began, in the course of which twenty-four shots were fired. Talbot Leonard, a brother of John, was instantly killed. Both of these Leonard were violent secessionists, and have been the cause of all the trouble in that place. Cleumess received a pistol shot through the hand, and John Oliver was shot through the arm. The two Leonard were out of the way, one of them dead and the other mortally wounded—and the affray was ended.

**Indirect Lessons.**  
From the great caution and early movement of England, America is taught a valuable lesson. Scarcely is the news of the Rebel arrests received before troops and guns are sent to Canada, the West India squadron receives orders, and telegraphic signals announce the probability of war to every part of her distant dependencies. Every effort should be made to make our coasts dangerous; and the Northern frontier, upon which alone English troops could hope to make land movements should be strengthened with depot fortresses, in case new causes of war should arise, or old ones now smouldering should again burst into a flame. Lethargy and delays are not only foolish but fatal. Such is the English lesson, which it is rather reassuring than humiliating to follow, because it is dictated by wisdom, prudence, caution and patriotism.

Nor are we without lessons from the Rebels—lessons of patient endurance of ceaseless activity, and of bravery worthy of a better cause. They seize a schooner within sight of our batteries; beaten, they return to the fray, they are "cast down, but not destroyed." We have a noble and holy cause; we have superior numbers; we have the vantage ground of money, open ports, plentiful supplies—while they are traitors to a benign Government, penniless, blockaded, unsupplied. The bold front they have assumed and maintained cannot last. Let us exceed their daring; let us emulate their earnestness; let our soldiers swear never to retreat, and the very elastic back-bone of the Rebellion, so often asserted to be broken, will at length break indeed and the war be ended.

In the words of Milton, we need only now—  
"Not bite a jot  
Right onward."  
And the lessons of the war, rightly learned and improved, will lead us to a speedy triumph.

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**Indirect Lessons.**  
From the great caution and early movement of England, America is taught a valuable lesson. Scarcely is the news of the Rebel arrests received before troops and guns are sent to Canada, the West India squadron receives orders, and telegraphic signals announce the probability of war to every part of her distant dependencies. Every effort should be made to make our coasts dangerous; and the Northern frontier, upon which alone English troops could hope to make land movements should be strengthened with depot fortresses, in case new causes of war should arise, or old ones now smouldering should again burst into a flame. Lethargy and delays are not only foolish but fatal. Such is the English lesson, which it is rather reassuring than humiliating to follow, because it is dictated by wisdom, prudence, caution and patriotism.

Nor are we without lessons from the Rebels—lessons of patient endurance of ceaseless activity, and of bravery worthy of a better cause. They seize a schooner within sight of our batteries; beaten, they return to the fray, they are "cast down, but not destroyed." We have a noble and holy cause; we have superior numbers; we have the vantage ground of money, open ports, plentiful supplies—while they are traitors to a benign Government, penniless, blockaded, unsupplied. The bold front they have assumed and maintained cannot last. Let us exceed their daring; let us emulate their earnestness; let our soldiers swear never to retreat, and the very elastic back-bone of the Rebellion, so often asserted to be broken, will at length break indeed and the war be ended.

In the words of Milton, we need only now—  
"Not bite a jot  
Right onward."  
And the lessons of the war, rightly learned and improved, will lead us to a speedy triumph.

**THE RIGHT SPIRIT.**—A letter has been received by a member of Congress from Hon. James S. Jackson, of Kentucky, who now commands a regiment in that State. It contains a request that certain moneys be paid to parties in his behalf, and that the amount due to him as a member be drawn for him and forwarded. His letter concludes as follows:

"I am drawing no pay as an officer in the army, and an nearly 'strapped.' If the campaign continues active I will not be in Washington this winter. If, however, it be the dire sentence of winter quarters is sounded in my unwilling ears, I shall be with you soon after. I think it will be decent in me to take my seat in Congress with a Rebel enemy occupying a part of my district."

**THE ALLIED EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.**—Late advices report the arrival of the combined English, French and Spanish fleets at Vera Cruz, and the occupation of that city and the strong castle of San Juan d'Ulla by the Spaniards. The Mexicans made no resistance, but after a brief respite retired from the place. The proclamation of the Commanding General declares the purpose of the Expedition to be to demand satisfaction for violation of treaty stipulations, and proper guarantees against future outrages. After receiving "indemnity for the past and security for the future," the forces will withdraw, with the hope that they have merited the affection of the Mexican people.

It is also announced that Santa Anna and Miramon are going to the city of Mexico. Whether the visit of these distinguished Mexicans, whose fortunes have been so changing and eventful, has anything to do with a change in the administration of the Government will soon be determined. It will not be long until we are fully apprised of the actual intentions of the combined Powers. The Spanish flag now waves over Vera Cruz, and it will not be surprising if an attempt should be made to reduce Mexico to the condition of a Spanish dependency.

**A Daring Exploit.**  
The Louisville Journal says:  
A few days since a squad of some half dozen left Col. Shackelford's Regiment, at Calhoun, on Green river, to bring back three soldiers who had gone to Todd county. While on their route, after night, they came upon some fifty Rebel Cavalry, and our men, seeing that resistance would be useless, took to the woods. One of them, named Wilkins, was separated from his companions, and, in winding about through the woods, came several times in close proximity to Rebel squads, but succeeded in eluding them.—He at last overtook three of them, and, seeing that his chances were desperate, he determined to join them and pass himself off as one of their number. By keeping a little in the rear, he watched a favorable opportunity, when he drew his revolver, and, firing rapidly, killed one, badly wounded another, and caused the third to take flight. Wilkins succeeded in making his escape and returned to camp at Calhoun, where a gentleman arrived the next day from Elkton, and stated that the Rebel cavalry reported that the country was overrun with Federal troops, and that they had been forced to retreat before a superior force.

The camp at Calhoun contains plenty of such plunder in the regiments under Colonel Shackelford, Jackson, Hawkins and Burbridge. The men are eager for fight, and will rout the Rebels whenever and wherever they meet them.

**A BLOODY TRAGEDY.**—On Tuesday afternoon last, as the fleet of steamers bearing Col. Wynkoop's Pennsylvania Cavalry passed the little town of Warsaw, Kentucky, an affray occurred in which one man was killed, one mortally wounded, and several injured by pistol shots. As the fleet passed the town the Unionists, who were gathered on the bank of the river, commenced cheering, when a man named John Leonard drew a large cleaver and swore he could whip seven Lincoln men. He shot at a Union man named Cleumess, who returned the fire and Leonard fell mortally wounded. A general shooting then began, in the course of which twenty-four shots were fired. Talbot Leonard, a brother of John, was instantly killed. Both of these Leonard were violent secessionists, and have been the cause of all the trouble in that place. Cleumess received a pistol shot through the hand, and John Oliver was shot through the arm. The two Leonard were out of the way, one of them dead and the other mortally wounded—and the affray was ended.



